



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,520	06/19/2003	Shizhong Liu	MCS-005-03 (303702.01)	8588

7590
Mark A. Watson
Lyon & Harr
Suite 800
300 Esplanade Drive
Oxnard, CA 93030

04/06/2007

EXAMINER

CZEKAJ, DAVID J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2621

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/600,520

Applicant(s)

LIU ET AL.

Examiner

Dave Czekaj

Art Unit

2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/24/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claims do not meet the 35 U.S.C. 101 requirements (the claims have improper language regarding the computer readable medium). Please see the USPTO "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility" in the Official Gazette notice of 22 November 2005. Note Annex IV Computer-Related Nonstatutory Subject Matter. The Annex states that "computer-readable medium encoded with (stored thereon, embedded with or embodying) a computer program", should be recited in the claim in order to be considered statutory. Linking words such as including, comprising, listing and having, are not acceptable as a substitute term for "encoded with".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "second error threshold". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 7 recites the limitation "third error threshold". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4, 6, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straasheijm (6968009) in view of Ma (7072398).

Regarding claim 1, Straasheijm discloses an apparatus that relates to a method of finding motion vectors (Straasheijm: column 1, lines 10-14). This apparatus comprises "evaluating a first set of zero valued motion vectors" (Straasheijm: figure 5; column 4, lines 5-10, wherein the first set is the rough search which finds the rough motion vectors), "evaluating a second set of candidate MV's for each block in the frame based on the first set" (Straasheijm: figure 5; column 4, lines 42-45, wherein the second set is the search performed in the half-scaled frame), "evaluating a third set of MV's for all blocks in the image based on either the first or second set of MV's" (Straasheijm: figure 5; column 4, lines 47-54, wherein the third set is the third search performed on the full frame), and "outputting an optimal motion vector" (Straasheijm: figure 5, wherein the optimal MV is the final MV). However, this apparatus lacks computing the reliability and using spatial, temporal, and block-based search pattern as claimed. Ma teaches that fast motion search algorithm is indispensable to the realization of real-time communication services (Ma:

column 2, lines 23-26). Ma discloses an apparatus that determines a "reliability of each MV" (Ma: column 8, lines 1-5, wherein the reliability is the matching error), "evaluating MV's using spatial and temporal neighbors" (Ma: column 8, lines 25-29), and "using a block-based searching pattern" (Ma: column 5, lines 35-38, wherein the pattern is the diamond pattern). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the apparatus disclosed by Straasheijm and add the processing taught by Ma in order to obtain apparatus that more easily applies a fast matching algorithm to image frames.

Regarding claim 2, Ma discloses "the reliability is determined by computing error values for each block in the frame and comparing the error values to a threshold " (Ma: column 8; lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 3, Ma discloses "each block having a error value less than a first threshold is deemed to have a reliable MV" (Ma: column 8, lines 1-5; column 9, lines 30-32, wherein the reliability are the categories no motion, more, or less which indicate the degree of reliability).

Regarding claim 4, Ma discloses "the optimal MV is determined by computing error values and selecting a MV having the smallest value" (Ma: column 7, lines 28-34).

Regarding claim 6, Straasheijm in view of Ma disclose "a second error threshold is computed as a minimum error value of the spatial and temporal neighbor blocks" (Straasheijm: figure 5; Ma: column 8, lines 25-29).

Regarding claim 9, Ma discloses "the pattern search is a diamond search"
(Ma: column 5, lines 35-38).

2. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straasheijm (6968009) in view of Ma (7072398) in further view of Yang (6990148).

Regarding claim 5, note the examiners rejection for claim 1, and in addition, claim 5 differs from claim 1 in that claim 5 further requires comparing the MV's with a second threshold in which Yang teaches in figures 7, 9, and 11-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the optimal MV determined using a second threshold in order to more accurately determine the optimal motion vector.

3. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straasheijm (6968009) in view of Ma (7072398) in further view of Yang (6990148) in further view of Kim (6947603).

Regarding claim 7, note the examiners rejection for claim 1, and in addition, claim 7 differs from claim 1 in that claim 7 further requires comparison with a third threshold. Kim teaches that current motion algorithms require a huge amount of calculation (Kim: column 1, lines 30-35). To help alleviate this problem, Kim discloses an apparatus comprising "if the error value is larger than a threshold, the set of MV's comprises the entire search range and if the value is smaller, the set of MV's comprises the immediate neighbor MV's" (Kim: figures 1-2; column 4, lines 38-60; column 5, lines 12-24). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the comparison taught by Kim in order to obtain an apparatus that helps reduce the amount of calculations needed for determining a reliable MV.

Regarding claim 8, Yang discloses "the threshold is computed as a max of the computed error values of the neighbor blocks" (Yang: figures 9 and 13).

4. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straasheijm (6968009) in view of Ma (7072398) in further view of Carr (6118823).

Regarding claim 10, note the examiners rejection for claim 1, and in addition, claim 10 differs from claim 1 in that claim 10 further requires an array of error values. Carr teaches that the use of an error array enhances system performance (Carr: column 3, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the error array taught by Carr in order to enhance the overall system performance.

Regarding claim 11, Carr discloses "if an error value has already been computed, it is read back from the array" (Carr: column 2, line 62- column 3, line 6, wherein the array is read from and wrote to).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

US-7133451	12-2006	Kim et al.
US-6700711	03-2004	Nalwa


US-5923786	07-1999	Murayama
US-6377621	04-2002	Borer

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Czekaj whose telephone number is (571) 272-7327. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DJC


MEHRDAD DASTOURI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TC 2600